GENERAL SPRING CARE (cont'd)

is not between 5.5 and 6.5 pH. That is the range your Hibiscus plants will like best.

Keep an eye out for those pesky aphids and other pests. Your garden supply dealer will be able to tell you the best control for your particular problem.

Start your plants well in the spring and you will have half the problem licked by show time. After you have your banks down and the plant pruned to the shape and size you want start your fertilizer program using the mix you have decided to stick to for this year. You may have to vary the mix later as you will want to harden the plants for winter weather, but now you want to give them more nitrogen so they will put on a new coat of lush green leaves and buds.

Keep them moist but not flooded. If you are starting with new plants just remember "a 50¢ plant will do as good in a $5.00 hole as a $5.00 plant will do in a 50¢ hole." Your nurseryman will be glad to give you instructions when you purchase your plant. In fact you will be better off to let that 50¢ plant stay in the nursery. Get a good plant and prepare your plant site right and you will get good bloom.

Good luck and A Happy Hibiscus to You,

MONROES HIBISCUS NURSERY

783 Central Avenue
Eagle Lake, Florida.

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GRAFTWOOD

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PLANT DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS - Paul F. White

A. Older or lower leaves of plant mostly affected, effects localized or generalized.

B. Effects mostly generalized over whole plant; more or less drying or firing of the lower leaves; plant light or dark green.

C. Plant light green; lower leaves yellow, drying to light brown color; stalks short and slender in later stages of growth - - - Nitrogen

CC. Plant dark green, often developing red and purple colors; lower leaves sometimes yellow, drying to greenish brown or black color; stalks short and slender in later stages. - - - Phosphorus.

BB. Effects mostly localized; mottling or chlorosis with or without spots of dead tissue; little or no drying up of lower leaves.

C. Mottled or chlorotic leaves, typically may redden as with cotton; sometimes with dead spots; tips and margins turned or cupped upward; stalks slender. - - - Magnesium.

CC. Mottled or chlorotic leaves with large or small spots of dead tissue.

D. Spots of dead tissue small, usually at tips and between veins, more marked at margins of leaves; stems slender. - - - Potassium

DD. Spots generalized, rapidly enlarging, involving areas between veins and eventually secondary and primary veins, leaves thick; stalks with shortened internodes. - - - Zinc.

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